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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/662,272	09/15/2003	Lelia Cosimbescu	85025AEK	9023

7590 10/31/2007  
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EXAMINER
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GARRETT, DAWN L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1794

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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10/31/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>		<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/662,272		COSIMBESCU ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>		<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Dawn Garrett		1794	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 July 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11, 13 and 15 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-10, 12, 14 and 16-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

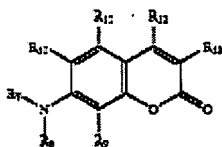
### DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is in response to the request for reconsideration filed July 19, 2007. Claims 1 and 3-22 are pending. Claims 11, 13, and 15 are withdrawn as non-elected. Claims 1, 2-10, 12, 14, and 16-22 are currently under consideration.

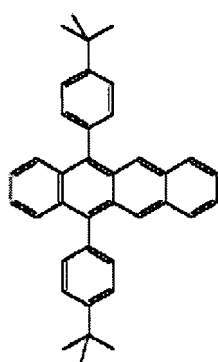
2. The species under consideration remain as the following:

Host: Aluminum trisoxine alone

First Dopant: Formula 2



Second Dopant: Inv-Ib



### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

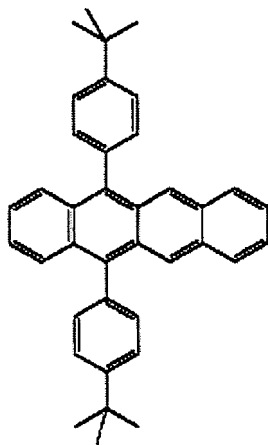
3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-10, 12, 14, and 16-22 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakaya et al. (US 6,203,933) in view of Tang et al. (US 4,769,292). Nakaya et al. teaches organic EL elements comprising light emitting layers including a host material such as aluminum complexes having 8-quinolinol as a ligand with regard to the host material aluminum trisoxine (see col. 33, lines 43-48 and 17-28)("host"). At least one compound according to the Nakaya et al. formula (I) is contained in the light emitting layer in an amount of at least 0.1% by weight (see col. 33, lines 29-31) ("second dopant"). The specific formula (I) compound



is taught at col. 11-12 (bottom half of page), compound "1-4". Nakaya et al. further teaches "the light emitting layer may additionally contain another luminescent material in addition to the compound of the general formula (I)" such as those "disclosed in JP 264692/1998" (see col. 33, lines 15-19) ("first dopant"). A patent family equivalent of JP 264692/1998 is Tang et al. (US 4,769,292), which teaches fluorescent coumarin dyes as dopants (see col. 11, line 31 and following). It would have been obvious to one of

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ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have selected the coumarin dye as an additional luminescent component for the light emitting layer, because Nakaya et al. discloses dyes such as those taught in JP 264692/1998 are suitable and Tang et al. teaches in the U.S. patent equivalent of JP 264692/1998 that coumarin dyes are suitable dopants. A *prima facie* case for combining the host, first dopant, and second dopant has been established and since each of the three materials are the same as applicant's materials, the emission properties of claims 1 and 3 are considered to be inherent. With regard to the dopant amounts, the Nakaya et al. formula (I) compound is used in an amount of preferably 0.01-20% weight (see col. 33, lines 38-39). The secondary reference teaches the coumarin dye dopants are incorporated into light emitting layers in amounts within the ranges of claims 4-6 (see Tables, col. 35). In addition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have included the "additional luminescent component" ("first dopant") in a similar amount as the formula (I) compound ("second dopant"), because one would expect the additional luminescent component to be similarly incorporated into the device and to perform a similar function as the specifically mention formula (I) luminescent component.

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed July 19, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues the Examiner "has not addressed the differences between the invention of the present claim 1 and the cited art". The differences applicant lists are properties and capabilities of each of the combined materials of the mixed light emitting

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layer. The examiner submits the rejection renders obvious the combination of materials for a mixed light-emitting layer. Any properties associated with those materials would appear to be the same, intrinsic properties. Recitation of a newly disclosed property does not distinguish over a reference disclosure of the article or composition claims. *General Electric v. Jewe Incandescent Lamp Co.*, 67 USPQ 155. *Titanium Metal Corp. v. Banner*, 227 USPQ 773. Applicant bears responsibility for proving that reference composition does not possess the characteristics recited in the claims. *In re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 597, *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430.

Applicant argues Nakaya discloses multiple materials and there are no reasons provided by Nakaya to select the particular materials set forth by applicant. Applicant further argues "Merely finding individual compounds in individual lists does not mean that they can be used together to get a desired result." Nakaya clearly discloses the required known materials and it would be well within the level of skill in the art to select the required materials for a light emitting layer with a predictable result. Where a claimed improvement on a device or apparatus is no more than "the simple substitution of one known element for another or the mere application of a known technique to a piece of prior art ready for improvement," the claim is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). *Ex Parte Smith*, 83 USPQ.2d 1509, 1518-19 (BPAI, 2007) (citing *KSR v. Teleflex*, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1740, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007)). Accordingly, applicant claims a combination that only unites old elements with no change in the respective functions of those old elements, and the combination of those elements yields predictable results; absent evidence that the modifications necessary to effect the

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combination of elements is uniquely challenging or difficult for one of ordinary skill in the art, the claim is unpatentable as obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). Ex Parte Smith, 83 USPQ.2d at 1518-19 (BPAI, 2007) (citing KSR, 127 S.Ct. at 1740, 82 USPQ2d at 1396. The claims are unpatentable as obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) because they are no more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions resulting in the simple substitution of one known element for another or the mere application of a known technique to a piece of prior art ready for improvement.

Applicant argues the comparative results show combining Alq3 host with only one fluorescent dopant is deficient compared to an example also having a second dopant. This argument is not persuasive and not considered to provided unexpected results, since Nakaya et al. clearly teaches further luminescent material and encompasses by reference compounds such as coumarin dyes. Furthermore, the examples in the specification are not commensurate in scope with the present claims as they are directed to very specific amounts of first and second dopants and specific dopant compounds to which the claims, particularly independent claim 1, are not limited.

Applicant argues "the compound(1) of Nakaya is an emitter insofar as his enabling disclosure is concerned, there is no suggestion or motivation in any of the references to combine a host, an emitter and a compound (1) selected to provide improved stability without significantly affecting the color of emission." As stated in the previous Office action, the examiner submits applicant's use of the term "not significantly affected" is not patentably significant because the term is not associated with a specific degree or range of variance in color.

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Applicant argues there is no justification for applying inherency to the combined materials for the light emitting layer. As stated above, the examiner submits the rejection renders obvious the combination of materials for a mixed light-emitting layer. The properties associated with each of those individual materials would appear to be intrinsic properties. Recitation of a newly disclosed property does not distinguish over a reference disclosure of the article or composition claims. *General Electric v. Jewe Incandescent Lamp Co.*, 67 USPQ 155. *Titanium Metal Corp. v. Banner*, 227 USPQ 773. Applicant bears responsibility for proving that reference composition does not possess the characteristics recited in the claims. *In re Fitzgerald*, 205 USPQ 597, *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430.

In the absence of unexpected results commensurate in scope with the claims, the rejection of record is respectfully maintained.

### ***Conclusion***

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of



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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dawn Garrett whose telephone number is (571) 272-1523. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Milton Cano can be reached on (571) 272-1398. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Dawn Garrett/

Dawn Garrett  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1794